

# ULTIMATUM OF U.S. IGNORED BY CARRANZA

## Protocol Is Unsigned; Joint Commission to Dissolve

### WILSON FACES EUROPE'S ANGER

#### President Must Act, but Does Not See What He Can Do

Washington, Dec. 26.—The American ultimatum, after nearly two months of making time, practically expired to-day, having settled nothing. Carranza has ignored the ultimatum, and the deadline is complete. The commission may meet again to go through the formality of adjourning, but nothing will be done at the meeting unless one side or the other backs down.

The Pershing expedition remains a dead weight on Carranza's side. The National Guard stays on the border. Carranza remains obstinate. President Wilson must make the next move, but does not know yet what it will be.

The Mexican situation, which has taken more of President Wilson's attention in the last four years than any other single problem, is in a worse state to-day than at any other time since Vera Cruz was evacuated. This is admitted by high officials of the Administration. Something must be done, they agree.

The President would be content to let matters take their course for a time longer, but he has been forced recently to the conclusion that Mexico must be reckoned with definitely and finally before the European war comes to an end.

Morroe doctrine or not, Europe is tired of American meddling with property rights in Mexico. If Europe were so busy with a gigantic war, the Morroe doctrine would long since have been a severe strain. This fact has been made plain to the Administration by an uncertain telegram.

Positive Action Required

A high Administration official said today that this fear of European intervention was going to drive the United States into direct and positive action on the Mexican question within a short time, unless convincing evidence appeared that Carranza was able to master the situation to the satisfaction of foreign interests. But this official has no more notion than Mr. Wilson himself what the action will be, or what kind of evidence would be necessary to forestall it.

Carranza has flatly rejected the American ultimatum because he believes that to sign it would be to recognize the American punitive expedition. This he will never do. The American commissioners gave him until to-day to sign his mind, but at a late hour to-night their ultimatum was unheeded.

There is no disagreement on material points. President Wilson wants Carranza to sign the protocol to save the Administration's face. Long ago he determined not to withdraw the Pershing expedition until he had made Carranza swallow bitter medicine. The first chief had had the presumption to demand peremptorily the withdrawal of the American forces. Therefore, they could not be withdrawn, whether their mission was accomplished or not, until the first chief had eaten his words.

About the same time Carranza resented that he would never consent to any condition which the American government might stipulate for the withdrawal of the troops. The United States had invaded Mexico without asking his consent. Mexican sovereignty had been violated. The United States must get out unconditionally. If he should sign any sort of agreement for the retirement it would be equivalent to recognizing the legality of the American invasion.

Perishing at Disadvantage

But this is all a matter of form. The fact is that President Wilson is just as anxious to get the troops out of Carranza's hands. They are serving no purpose in Mexico. Villa is campaigning hundreds of miles away. Military experts say Pershing's long, thin line of a disorganized army, for real military operations, and is not even in good position to defend the border. On the other hand, it is exposed to attack from all sides and would seriously hamper the United States in case of war with Carranza.

Europe is impatient of this quibbling over non-essentials. The facts are that the United States, whose troops have been communicated to the State Department, are that the United States is embracing Carranza and at the same time stabbing him in the back. It is refusing to permit the establishment of a strong government and refusing to permit a weak one to strengthen itself; it is refusing to help Carranza or to let any other power help him.

Last-Minute Effort

Made to Sway Carranza

Though first Chief Carranza has rejected the American ultimatum and notified his representatives in the Mexican Joint Commission to transmit his decision to the American members of

# THRIFTY WOMEN STAY IN PRISON TO SAVE CASH

## Grand Jury's Benevolence, Extended to Pay Fines, Aids Households

Members of the December Grand Jury, their hearts full of Christmas benevolence, made their customary inspection of the Tombs yesterday morning. In the women's prison were four shawled and grief-stricken denizens of the East Side who had used fire escapes for refrigerators. Two would be released at 4 o'clock and two had another day to serve.

The grand jurors decided that it was a shame to imprison mothers at holiday time and promptly contributed \$8, a sum sufficient to buy the immediate release of all of them. The women accepted the money with profuse thanks. After taking counsel together they decided it would be a waste of money to pay it out when by waiting until 4 o'clock two would be free and the others would have only \$1 apiece to pay.

So they stayed in prison until 4 p.m. at the office, visited a shop where the remaining \$8 was changed for them, and went home with 75 cents apiece.

WOMAN IS LEFT AT DOOR TO DIE

Burned and Frozen, She Is Found—Dover Mystified by Case

Dover, N. J., Dec. 26.—The sound of a heavy fall just outside his bedroom door awoke Thomas W. Morley, proprietor of the Lake Denmark Hotel, six miles from here, early Sunday morning.

He sat up in bed and listened. The night was still. Not one of the six hunting dogs that he keeps on his place gave tongue. The ground was frozen hard. A football would have rung loudly upon it. Yet Morley sat in silence.

And then there came to him the sound of a feeble mewling from the other side of the door, and something scratched at a panel. The man arose and opened the portal.

In the wavering light of his candle his housekeeper, Lillian Green, lay on the threshold, stark naked, her body blotched with terrible burns and half frozen.

"Just scorched,"

"Why, you are all burned!" the hotel owner remarked, still stupid from sleep.

"No," the woman whispered, "I'm just scorched."

Then she cried "Water!" in a harsh, weak voice, and fainted. Two hours later she died, without speaking.

The woman had gone out shortly after 7 o'clock with several friends. Morley expected her to be away all day, to his door. All he knows is that when he picked up the terribly burned body and carried it to a bed, the flesh was bitter cold.

Unknown to Miss Green to the hotel came over a rough road where silence would have been impossible. The dogs, which Morley keeps, bark on the slightest opportunity. They remained silent, however, being so carried across a porch, through the hotel door, and placed in the hallway.

Heard No One Go

The hotelkeeper says that he heard the body dragged against his door, but he heard no one go away. The girl died on Sunday. Her body was sent to Chester, Penn., this noon. Not the least part of the mystery, however, is that neither the County Prosecutor nor the county detective was notified until this morning.

The last time that Morley saw Miss Green alive was at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, when he went to bed. She was sitting in the reception room of the hotel, apparently waiting to go out. No one admits having seen her between that time and the hour when Morley saw her again.

Yet the names of two men and one woman are linked with hers in the mouths of Doverites. One, a man, connected with a brewing concern, is known to have been paying attention to her.

After Morley had placed her upon the bed and called to Peter Strickland, Mayor-elect of Wharton, and Dr. W. F. Costello, of Dover. The physician drove the six miles to the hotel at top speed, but the woman was sinking rapidly when he arrived.

Feet Badly Burned

The physician found that the woman's feet were so badly burned that it would have been impossible for her to walk a half-dozen steps. The burns had been inflicted at least six hours before he arrived, and that her body had been thoroughly chilled and frosted.

It is his belief that the exposure

# ANTI-BIRTH LAW OPPOSED BY DOCTORS

## Medical Society Votes Against Change by 210 to 72

### FEAR TO GIVE AID TO ILLEGAL ACTS

#### Boos and Applause for Report—Wile Scores Fellow Physicians

The Medical Society of the County of New York, after a heated discussion, voted last night to accept the report of a special committee which recommended that no change be made in the law to permit dissemination of facts concerning birth control. The vote stood 210 to 72, the four women present voting with the majority.

Back and forth the discussion raged, for two hours, at times the subject of intelligent, serious thought, at others deteriorating into, in the words of Dr. Goldwater, "talk" which was "perilously near the border of vulgarity."

The meeting was one of the largest the society has ever held. When it began, at 8:15, Hosack Hall, 17 West Forty-third Street, was well filled. But by 9 o'clock, when the subject of contraception was introduced, there was not a seat left and the aisles were crowded with those who preferred to stand rather than miss the argument.

Called an Education

In the absence of Dr. Abraham Jacoby, chairman of the committee, the majority report was read by Dr. G. W. Kosmak, the secretary of the committee. It bore the signatures of six of the committee—Drs. Kosmak, M. C. O'Brien, Frank Van Fleet, C. E. Nammann, H. C. Taylor and W. H. Bishop—and declared that birth control was not "a question of state medicine," but of "education in a broad sense." The subject was characterized as being "inappropriate at this time on account of the senseless and sensational propaganda being circulated" by persons not connected with the medical profession. It declared that a change in the law would spell opportunity for the illegal practitioner, and further that the law did not prevent the giving of advice by competent physicians.

The minority report recommended a change in Section 1142 of the Penal Code. Illegal operations and prevention of conception were classed together, it pointed out, whereas there was, in the opinion of the signers—Dr. A. L. Goldwater, a brother of the former Health Commissioner; Dr. S. A. Tannenbaum, and Dr. Abraham Jacoby—a vast difference between the two. And it was on this score after the declaration that "there is no such thing at the present time as legal prevention" that a recommendation to change the law was made.

Dr. Wile Is Hissed

Dr. Ira S. Wile, of the Department of Health, stirred the audience when he said: "There are those who are performing illegal operations and are still members of this society." A chorus of hisses greeted his words.

"You may hiss," continued the speaker, "but it is true, gentlemen." Several speakers said their say before any one questioned Dr. Wile's criticism of the society. Dr. Morris H. Kahn, who had been seated with Mrs. Margaret Sanger, rose out on his feet after her arrest for running a "birth control clinic" in Brooklyn, was one of these. He spoke in favor of "contraceptive advice" giving to patients, and the remarks of Dr. Wile were substantiated by his claims.

Dr. Andrew F. Currier and Dr. Chalmers also spoke. Dr. Currier declared that "no man has the right to change the laws of nature."

"If any man makes a charge such as that made by Dr. Wile," said Dr. Van Fleet, "when he finally received recognition from Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, the president of the society, who was in the chair, 'any man gets up and declares that there are practitioners of abortion who are members of this organization, he is in honor bound to present the names of the offenders or to apologize publicly.'"

"The eyes of the world are upon this meeting," he continued. "We are here to discuss the medical aspects of the case. The individual physician should be the thinking for himself. I don't think such as this should not, I think, go on record as favoring a change in the legal side of the question."

Dr. Adolphus Knopf arose then, and in impassioned tones declared that he believed the "judicious practice of preventing conception to be not only a violation of the law, but the duty of a doctor."

Problems of Question

"What shall I do?" he cried. "A tubercular woman comes to me. If she bears a child she will die. The unborn child may not have a good chance to be normal. What I have done in such cases I believe to be right."

"I stand here before all of you, before the law and before my God, taking the full responsibility for every act of mine that has prevented conception."

Among the last speakers was Dr. Tannenbaum.

"Some one said," he argued, "that he did not believe in opposing the laws of nature. All medical progress has been against the laws of nature. According to nature all children who have diptheria should die, but we have antitoxin. The work of the physician is preventive."

"I claim that methods of the prevention

# ARKANSAS TORNADO KILLS 17

## More May Be Dead—Fires Start in Storm's Wreckage

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 26.—From seventeen to twenty persons were killed in a tornado which struck south-central Arkansas this afternoon, according to reports received here to-night.

Four are known to be dead at England, seventeen reported killed at Keo and more at the state convict farm at Tucker. All wires into the storm area are down.

The storm is said to have swept a path about four miles wide, and it is reported that several fires started in the wreckage. Every physician in the little town of England has gone to the country to care for the injured.

Considerable alarm is felt over the situation at the convict farm, which has 325 prisoners. At the farm Captain J. R. Burkett, warden of the state penitentiary, to-night took reinforcements for the guard there.

Woman Who Forecast Present War Succumbs—Made Famous by Dumas

Paris, Dec. 26.—Mme. de Thebes, famous as an astrologist and clairvoyant, died on Sunday at her country residence in Meung-sur-Loire, aged seventy-two years. The real name of Mme. Thebes was Anna Victorine Savigny. She was a well known personality in Paris, and possessed innumerable secrets concerning the private lives of men and women of note.

The strange French character who read the hands of kings and jockeys, millionaires and beggars—the greatest and the least in the life of Europe—and from them foretold, according to report, some of the most notable events in the history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, owed her start to Alexandre Dumas, the great French writer. The story goes that Dumas invited a group of distinguished scientists to dinner one evening, requested Anna Savigny to read their palms and the following day published an enthusiastic account of the seance, giving names and details to prove the truth of his protégé's readings.

Revered by France

Once launched as a prophet, Mme. de Thebes found fame and fortune. She became the confidante of princesses and rulers. She was looked up to with a superstitious reverence almost amounting to awe. Her words were gravely printed in Paris and the provinces, and just as gravely accepted. As more and more of her predictions were realized, the people of France clung to her words with a faith that could not be shaken by the innumerable failures of her predictions.

The greatest interest in the prophecies of Mme. de Thebes has been aroused since the beginning of the European war. When France declared war on Germany in 1914 the one prophesy that was to increase the prestige of the clairvoyant more than any other was realized. In an interview on December 21, 1913, the seeress declared: "France will be drawn into war and emerge victorious. An era of love, peace, great hopes and great labors will date from 1914."

This prophesy has been considered the more remarkable because at the time it was made there was not the slightest indication that France would be drawn into war for years to come.

Predicted Trouble for United States

At the same time Mme. de Thebes predicted that in 1914 "President Wilson will have a wretchedly delicate role; after being very sympathetic."

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# BERLIN REPLY EVADES PEACE TERMS; WILSON NOTE FAILS, CAPITAL BELIEVES; SWEDEN ASKS POWERS TO END WAR

## Stockholm Joins the Swiss in Backing Wilson

### BRITISH COLONIES IN PEACE PARLEY

#### No Truce Before February, Call to Premiers Now Indicates

London, Dec. 26.—"The Daily Telegraph" says it understands that a Swedish note, identical in purport with the note of the Swiss government concerning President Wilson's peace initiative, has been presented to the belligerent governments.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Hume Long, has sent a telegram to the dominions explaining the purposes of the forthcoming imperial conference announced by Premier Lloyd George. The telegram explains that what the government contemplates is not an ordinary imperial conference, but a special war conference of the Empire.

The Prime Minister of each of the dominions is "invited to attend a series of special meetings of the war Cabinet to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, possible conditions on which, in agreement with our allies, we could assent to its termination, and problems which would then immediately arise."

The Premiers are urged to attend at an early date—not later than the end of February.

German Reply Analyzed

Germany's reply to President Wilson on the peace question, as transmitted by the Associated Press correspondent at Berlin to New York, and re-transmitted here, did not reach London until too late for comment, or even for insertion in the earliest morning editions of the London papers. It is printed with great prominence, however, in the second editions.

The only present indication of its reception here is furnished by the "The Daily Mail's" headline: "German Peace Dodge," and an introductory note, in which "The Mail" says:

"If President Wilson meant, as representative American comment contends, that his note should force Germany to state her terms, Germany has countered with this proposal so that she can evade an explicit answer."

It is a coincidence that Great Britain's invitation to the Dominion Premiers to attend a war conference not later than February to consider questions affecting the prosecution of the war forms the main feature of the morning papers. As it is apparent that no important decision affecting the conditions under which the war can be terminated until the conference, it may be assumed, apart from any other considerations, that Germany's suggestion for an immediate exchange of views probably will not materialize.

Allies Consider Proposition

"The Daily Telegraph," commenting on the imperial conference, says: "The Allies are very far from committing the mistake of not considering among themselves the conditions of peace, for which they propose to obtain the only effectual guarantee. These deliberations are not of a kind to be concluded in haste. We have not yet decided to make premature peace, and we do not mean to have it. Our end means is to make a peace and are making every possible effort to force one as the only alternative to final defeat. They intended victims by military means; certainly they will not do so by the exercise of diplomacy."

NORWAY HOPEFUL OF PEACE, PARLIAMENT LEADER SAYS

Sees Similarity in Stand of Holweg, Grey and Wilson

London, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen to-day says that Dr. Mowinkel, president of the Norwegian Storting, in an interview on his country's attitude concerning peace discussions declared that Norway, in common with the whole neutral world, had greeted the idea of peace "as one greets the dawn of day after a stormy night."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's latest utterances, so far as they referred to the future relations between nations, Dr. Mowinkel added, "were similar to the statements in that respect made by President Wilson and Viscount Grey, the former British Foreign Minister, and I therefore hope that the possibility of finding a common basis for negotiations is not far distant."

From the recent speech of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, Mowinkel said that he gained the impression that the reply of the Entente Allies did not exclude further peace discussions.

School Children Aid German Loan

Berlin, Dec. 26 (by wireless to Sayville).—School children of Berlin subscribed \$475,000 to the fifth German war loan, according to the latest figures made public, says the Overseas News Agency.

# GERMANY ASKS IMMEDIATE PEACE CONFERENCE

## Berlin, Dec. 26.—The answer of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey to President Wilson's peace note says:

The high-minded suggestion made by the President of the United States of America to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been received and considered by the Imperial Government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the President's communication. The President points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of road.

To the Imperial Government an immediate exchange of views seems to be the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result. It begs, therefore, in the sense of the declaration made on December 12 which offered a hand for peace negotiations, to propose an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent states at a neutral place.

The Imperial Government is also of the opinion that the great work of preventing future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of the nations. It will, when this moment shall have come, be ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States in this exalted task.

The answer of the Central Powers concludes with the usual diplomatic terms of politeness. The text of the answer was transmitted to-day to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador.

# WAR MUST GO ON, RUSSIA'S STAND

## Allies United for Finish Fight—Armies to End Greek "Vacillation"

London, Dec. 26.—The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Pokrovski, invited the representatives of the press at Petrograd yesterday to an interview, at which he outlined his programme and his ideas in regard to the present political situation. Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that, in general, this ministerial declaration, which seems to have been meant to take the place of the usual speech before Parliament, consisted of a few clear propositions.

First, there is no change in the relations between Russia and her allies.

Second, the minister declares, with firm assurance, that after the war the military alliance of France, England and Russia will be consolidated in a close economic union.

Third, the war will be continued until a decisive victory is won.

Complete Refusal of Peace

M. Pokrovski then discussed the three great questions of the day—the German peace proposals, President Wilson's note and the attitude of Greece. After recalling the recent Duma declarations demanding rejection of the German peace note M. Pokrovski passed to the action of President Wilson. He said that Russia appreciated highly the good will and the lofty, humane motives of the President's note, but that it could enter in no way the political situation created by "the false and hypocritical moves of the Berlin government."

As the Wilson note coincided with the German proposals he said, the ideas of the Russian government in regard to Mr. Wilson's action were almost analogous with those which had been set forth by the Russian press; that is to say, the government's attitude in regard to both questions was one of complete refusal.

Nevertheless, the Allied governments would reply with all possible firmness. They could reiterate, M. Pokrovski said, that they would continue the war until the ravaged territories had been restored and until there had been created a state of affairs in which the existence of small nations would be assured, and in which a new world-wide conflagration would be impossible.

Military Action in Greece

Speaking of Greece, M. Pokrovski re-asserted that the Entente Powers would not tolerate for a moment any attitude on the part of that country that would affect their military interests seriously. He said that measures already had been taken, and that others of a military nature shortly would be carried out, which would put an end once and for all to Greece vacillation.

Commenting on the declaration of the Foreign Minister, the "Novoe Vremya," of Petrograd, says that it is very opportune, and gives a faithful idea of the reply of the Allies to Germany and the United States.

# "Mediation" a Fizzle, Opinion of Officials and Diplomats

## GERMANY DODGES ON WORLD LEAGUE

### Would Consider Permanent Peace After Present War Is Ended

Washington, Dec. 26.—The text of the German reply to the peace note of President Wilson, containing no suggestion of the terms for which he asked, but merely following the line to which utterance has been given repeatedly by German representatives in the United States, only strengthens Washington belief that nothing will come of the present German desire for peace which, as soon as it was expressed, was so vigorously backed by the government of the United States.

"Washington belief," in this instance, is made up of the opinions of American officials as well as diplomats. It may be stated that without fear of very vigorous contradiction that some of the President's closest advisers here are of the opinion that peace has been brought no nearer by the Wilson offer of mediation, which it was, in effect. As one prominent German here expresses it, "the note means mediation or it means nothing."

Actuated by U-Boat Fear

The President declared that the note was not an offer to mediate. Therefore the prominent German must be driven to the conclusion that it means nothing. As a peace move he undoubtedly is correct. But nobody in Administration circles can be found who will deny, even privately, that the motive for the dispatch of the peace note was the fear in the mind of the President that the Germans are about to renew their policy of submarine frightfulness.

One week has passed since the President dispatched his peace note, after two "authoritative denials" that any such move was contemplated had been caused to be sent from Washington.

Five days have gone by since the Secretary of State told the truth behind the sending of the note—that the United States was on the verge of war. Undoubtedly, it is becoming the settled conviction here that this government has acted to reinforce the German position because Germany threatens to attack the United States and everybody else if peace is not forthcoming.

Britain Prepares for Attacks

The fact that Germany is ready to multiply her under seas warfare has been known to this government for months. The Wilson Administration does not want to eat its words so bravely expressed in the interchange of notes at the time of the Sussex incident. But it will come to that or a breaking off of friendly relations unless peace negotiations are interposed.

The British government, by its preparations for the use of Halifax, despite the meagre facilities there for expediting shipping and despite the perils of navigation in entering that harbor during the winter months, shows plainly its belief that the submarine campaign is about to break out again. The close patrol of the shipping lane between Halifax and the English ports, already begun, according to news received here to-night, greatly interests the American government. Of even more interest is the report that British merchantmen are to be armed free and aft, so that there will be a chance to sink the attacking submarine. The fact that merchantmen armed to this extent will have to give up their rights in neutral ports indicates how near the Allies believe the submarine peril is.

Send Only Food from U. S.

It is even beginning to be believed here that the President has been told the exact date on which the Imperial German Government will unleash its pack of latest and deadliest submarines.

It was stated by a well informed American here to-day, a man who is in close touch with the Allies, that from now on little in the way of actual munitions of war will be exported from American ports. Foodstuffs in tremendous quantities will continue to be shipped.

Great Britain and France are at the